FOREIGN SUMMARY.

By the Tentonia and Ocean Queen, which have the following interesting details: The Interview of the Emperors.—A letter from Valeggio, of July 11, gives additional de-

tails concerning the interview of the two Emperors at Villa Franca, which resulted in peace.
We quote:
"When the two sovereigns had arrived in when the two sovereigns had arrived in sight of each other, they put their horses to a walking pace, and, once side by side, they bowed courteously, and the Emperor of the French extended his hand, which was taken by

Francis Joseph, but not a word passed between "It was towards the house bearing the number 322, (Casa Gandini-Morelli,) in the high street of Villa Franca, that the two corteges directed their march. Both Emperors alighted from horseback at the same moment. Louis Napoleon courteously offered precedence to Francis Joseph, but. with the respect due to superior age, the young Emperor drew back, to allow his senior to pass in first. Not a soul entered been processed in the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacribeer able able able to the country ought to feel indebted to it for having maintained vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spi the Casa Gandini-Morelli with the pair—the two suites, the Generals, and the Aides-de-camp, re-

ined standing without.

Marshal Vaillant, turning sick and faint with the heat of the sun, demauded a chair, which was brought from a neighboring house, and he was the only individual who remained seated during the interview going on within. What took place in that old sa Casa Gandini, none can tell; but when both left together, it was observed that Louis Napogot wore a more grave and care worn air than he had done during the ride thither, and that Francis Joseph had lost the slight tinge of color he had on entering, and that his countenance was blanched to deadly paleness.

"Both paused an instant on the threshold of

grasp with which the mutual courtesy was greeted seemed cordial, but neither looked towards the other again. Both mounted, and both rode off at a brisk trot towards their respective quarters. It was a quarter to nine when the Emperor entered Villa Franca; it was just a quarter past eleven when Louis Napoleon returned to Valleggio. In that interval had been settled the future destinies of Eastern

From the several Italian correspondents of

When the sovereigns were about to enter on the left. The Emperor Francis Joseph insisted on the Emperor Napoleon entering first. The Emporor invited Francis Joseph to break fast, but the latter begged to be excused, as he had breakfasted before setting out. The two Emperors then entered the sitting-room alone. Their Majesties sat down at opposite sides of he table. The Emperor Napoleon laid on the table a few cigarrettes in an envelope, and offered one to the young sovereign, who declined it. Although no person heard a word of what had passed at this interview, I can state that they conversed sometimes in Italian, but more frequently in German; not a word was written down. During the conversation, the Emperor Napoleon, as if mechanically, picked to pieces some of the flowers placed in a vase before him. On issuing from the house, the Emperor Napoteon conversed an instant with Baron Hess, while Francis Joseph spoke with Marshal Vaillant. Their Majesties then briefly aspected their escorts. The Emperor of Ausia was so struck with the uniform and bearing of the Cent Gardes and Guides, that he openly perial Guard.

seph reached Villa Franca. reat apparent kindness, and even a show of ference. The two monarchs took breakfast and remained together until five in the after-noon, and it would appear that they settled the doubt he might have felt about the necessity for sacrificing Lombardy. The one document, said my informant, was a Prusso-Anglo-Russian peace project, which was hased on the cession of Venetia as well as Lombardy, and the other was a dispatch, in which Prussia expressed her resolve not to draw the sword in lefence of any part of the Austrian possessions

"It was agreed that the Pope should be the President of the Confederation, and the Emperor Francis Joseph promised to do all in his power to persuade his Holiness to agree to the cularization of the domains of the church. This last piece of information may appear of the members of the Government, apocryphal, but it was acquired at an excellent most exasperation animated the who source, and doubtless will prove to be correct. In 1851, it was well known at Rome that Louis Napoleon had formed a plan for a confederation of the Italian States, and one or two of its principal features are still present to my memo-

dent of which, M. Tropling, Count de Morny, and M. Borocher, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked em for their devotion, and then explained

struggle was inevitably about to change its nature as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and pro-tected on his flank by the neutrality of the sur-rounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our successes and aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be ex-

exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests

of France.

"I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the arder of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe; and as soon as the ave vanquished an army numerous, brave,

and well organized.

"Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the Peninsula Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the

forward unanimously in defence of the throne, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. this, they (the Mexicans) would also declare whom I have known, she had in her most of field, and then left them lifeless; but, afterkind demanded by circumstances with a arrived at New York on Monday, August 1st, eagerness which merits my gratitude-which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest, would be vic-

> Unhappily, the result has not correspo with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has in this stance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and

fices, to obtain only advantages—not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same cour age, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he have gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which

those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions, it was my duty as a sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand the Casa Gandini, looked at each other intently for an instant, and, by one simultaneous moveconsiderable even than those which had be made up to that time; and notwithstand ing success would have remained doubtful, nce I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the right of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired for the most part in the Governments and peoples of Germany, our natural al the London Times, we get the following paralies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused question of the day. Consequently, Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the the house, the Noble Guards were ranged on the right in the vestibule, and the Cent Gardes which every day might have rendered more

The honor of Austria coming intact out this war-thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army-I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great Powers which have taken no part

my heart to see the blessings of peace assured ings are doubly precious to me, because they enceforth, without distraction, all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I pro expressed his admiration. He also asked pose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria, by the happy de velopment of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit the interview of the two Emperors has this of the time in legislation and administration. morning been acquired. Exactly at nine on As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices, the morning of the 11th, the Emperor Francia my people have shown themselves faithful to they respond to me, they will aid in accomplish-ing works of peace, and in attaining the reali-zation of my benevolent intentions.

noon, and it would appear that they settled the basis for the preliminaries of peace before they parted. In military circles, it is stated that Louis Napoleon showed certain documents to the Emperor of Austria, which semoved any doubt he might have fell about the necessity for ror, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas, returned from the combat.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Excitement in Florence.-Within a few minutes of the publication of the news of peace, from every street and piazza of Florence the population poured forth, and some thousands were soon gathered together under the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio, the official residence most exasperation animated the whole assem bly. The crowd was composed of hundreds of people, each listening with violent gesticula-tions to its own orator. Presently a rush was made to the office of the Monitore. All the principal features are still present to my memory. Then, as now, the Pope was to be President of the Italian Confederation, but the executive power was to be in the hands of Sardinia. The idea of the secularization of the dominions of the church is new to none of the Powers."

Speech of the Emperor of France.—Paris, July 20.—Yesterday evening, the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the President of which, M. Tropling, Count de Moray, the first proposed in the journal that remained undistributed were seized and burned before the Palazzo Vecchio. The French banners that hung side by side with the tri-color of Sardinia in all the cases, were torn down and trampled under toot.

During the evening the Ministry issued an address to the people, as follows:

"Tuscans: The news of events which dim our brightest hopes distress the hearts of all. The Government participates your consternation; but we must not abandon ourselves to

this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with respect to these facts, the particulars of which are not known up to the present ment. It is our duty to unite resolutely, and show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and from As long as we display this firmness, we shall not have lost all our hopes. Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to be again placed under the voke and consent to the principle of the proposed that the princi this feeling. We must wait till news arrives with Sardinia, show by our firmness that we are worthy to be citizens of a land independent and free. As long as we display this firmness, we shall not have lost all our popes. Tuscany will never consent to be again placed under the yoke and subjected to the influence of Austria, contrary to its own wishes and rights."

At Milan there was also great indignation

The new Sardinian Minister in place of whom Austria could have naught to urge. She might herself have appointed him to Tuscany or to Modena, if either of the Grand Dukes "It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble barrassing antecedents of a constitutional char-acter. He doubtless understands the most effective means of dealing with those Italian patriots who are now cuffing and pelting the news-venders, for crying through the streets of the Lombard cities the conditions of this glo-

Religious Liberty in Lambardy.-The Gov against the mind of Europe; and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices—have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vaccoulded and a soon as the control of Milan, representing Victor Emanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading, and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the reflux of Austrian domination and sacerdotal intolerance than treaty or army or battlements .- Paris Press.

> Miscellaneous .- The captain of the barque Maurice, who saved so many passengers from the burning steamship Austria, has been in-vested with the order of the red eagle, by the Prince Regent of Prussia.
>
> The Provincial States of Limburg have petitioned the King of Holland to take measures for separating their province from the German

sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed

Quebec, Ang. 7.— The steeper Nova Scotian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ultrapassed Father Point this morning, and from thence we have the following abstract of her advices per telegraph:

The general features of the news are unimportant.

England demands a general disarmament as

England demands a general disarmament as a condition to her taking part in the proposed

Suropean Congress.
It is reported that Count Walewski had submitted a plan for the confederation of Italy. It consists of seven States, the Presidency of which is to be given nominally to the Pope, but really to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the Federal troops are Gaeta, Mantua, and Piacenza. The votes in the Federal Diet are to be distributed as follows: Parma, 1; Modena, 1; the Pope, 2; Tuscany, 2; Sardinia,

3; and Naples, 3.
In the British House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst defended himself from the charge of Mr. Bright, on account of the warning voice he had raised, and asked if the Admiralty were aware that the French were arming a fleet with rifled

The Duke of Somerset replied in the affirmative, and said that, although England had improved cannon in process of manufacturing, they would not be ready for some time. In the House of Commons, Sir De Lacy Evans moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the national defences, and to report what improvements are possible. The Government assented to the substance of the resolution, but could not assent to the motion to appoint a committee to inquire what permanent fortifications were necessary for the defence of the dock yards and arsenals.

Mr. Evans's resolution was then negatived.

A fire at Liverpool had destroyed the extenive North-Shore flour and rice mills. Four lives were lost and many persons injured during the fire. The loss was estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand pounds sterling, including much grain.

M. De Ambrois, a very culightened man, has

een named as the Sardinian plenipotentiary of the Conference at Zurich. Austria refuses to meet any Sardinian repre entative, but will leave it open with Sardinia to accede to the treaty after its interchange by Austria and France.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed a wil-

gness to abdicate in favor of his son, who omises a Constitution, but the Tuscans object together to the dynasty.

The steamer North American arrived at verpool on Wednesday morning. was said that the Emperor Napoleo

yould make his entry into Paris at the head of his army of Italy on the 4th of August. The London Herald says that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia will soon visit The Times says another large French loan

will be wanted soon.

The Times also says that the Moniteur's recent article is in many respects deceptive, and urges the immediate arming of the navy with The Duke de Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

would be discharged from the French army on a renowable furlough, the advantage being that the Government would have them still on hand, while their cost would be diverted to other pur-The wine accounts from France are unfavor able, the grapes having been injured by the excessive heat. Prices were tending upward. The Moniteur de la Flotte, a Government

St. Thomas to the United States. The Paris Bourse closed flat at 67f, 90c The Nord says that one the first acts of the Nora says that one the first acts of the new Ministry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship by an electoral bill appli-cable to Lombardy. A dissolution will then take place, in order to effect in the new Chambers a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lom-The Turin journals say the army is to be re-

inforced by recruitments from Lombardy. It is to be raised to 200,000 men. Gen. Garibaldi had a confidential interview with Marmora at Brescia on the 15th. It was said that he had an army of 12,000 men, which continued to increase. He expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia not forsaking the

national cause.

A Milan letter to the Times says that Claribaidi was about to move to the Apennines, and there be occupied in gathering fifty thousand volunteers in Remaqua, Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mezzocabo will form an army capable of securing the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan

It was rumored that the Duke of Modena had proposed to arm four thousand Austrian troops, to enable him to enter his States. It was also rumored that a division of the French was also rumored that a division of the French army would enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps the Roman Legations, for the purpose of simply preserving order, and allowing a free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence had formally expressed a desire for annexation to an Italian kingdom under Victor Emanuel, or that Tus-

cany be governed by a Prince of the house of Savoy.

The Pontifical Government has issued a circular, complaining bitterly of the action of Victor Emanuel, asking the assistance and protection of fareign Governments in vindication of the rights of the Pope.

A great number of addresses were being signed in Romagna against the return of containing the singular government, and in favor.

siastical government, and in favor of a union

will very much facilitate the efforts of the advocates of equal taxation in furnishing data Wheat 7s, 6d. @ 9s. for red, and 9s. @ 9s. 6d. by which they may show the very great in
Wheat 7s, 6d. @ 9s. for red, and 9s. @ 9s. 6d. by which they may show the very great in
The market generally closed will very much facilitate the efforts of the advocates of equal taxation in furnishing data by which they may show the very great in
The last Dayton (Ohio) Empire contains the following:

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LATER FROM MEXICO .- New Orleans, Aug. i.--Vera Cruz dates to the 28th, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult., are furnished. Miramon had issued a manifesto promising to protect the clergy in the possession of their power and wealth, favoring a dictatorial Government, and declaring it to be the traditional policy of Mexico to guard against the influence of the United States.

Minister McLane had sent only the skeleton of a treaty to Washington, and it had no signaures affixed. Gen. Zuazua was approaching San Luis Poosi with 5,000 men.

Miramon's troops were concentrating at Res-

Advices from Minatitlan to the 2d inst. state that Miramon has issued a decree imposing a heavy tax upon every citizen of Mexico. He has again changed his policy, and appears to be favoring the priests. No other event of importance had transpired in Mexico.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGIA OPPOSITION PLATFORM. - The Georgia Opposition, in Convention at Macon, July 20th, adopted the following ultra Southern platform : "1st. That the Union, as established by the Federal Constitution, if the latter be faithfully carried out, is the surest guaranty of the rights

and interests of all sections of the country, and

should be preserved.

"2d. That as the institution of Slavery existed in the States of the Confederacy prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and as the right to hold slaves as prop-erty was conceded by the framers of the Constitution, and fully recognised therein, therefore Slavery exists independent of the Constitution; and as Slavery is recognised and sanctioned by the Constitution, Congress, which derives all its powers from that instrument, cannot legislate in the subject of Slavery, except for its protection where it legally exists. We believe, also, that the further agitation of this subject of Slavery will tend to no practical good to any porion of the country, and should therefore cease: regarding the principle as settled, both by leg-islative enactment and judicial interpretation, that the people of the Territories, when they come to form a State Constitution, and at no other time, (by 'unfriendly legislation' or otherwise,) shall decide the question for themselves. We furthermore repudiate the doctrine of 'squatter soverignty,' in all its forms, as an insidious and certain mode of excluding the South from the common territory of the Union, and stand ready to oppose, sternly and uncompro-misingly, all who advocate that doctrine; that the territories are the common property of all the States, and therefore the people have the right to enter upon and occupy any territory with their slaves, as well as other property, and are protected by the Constitution and flag of the country; that Congress has no right to legislate Slavery into, nor exclude it from, a Territory; and that we hold that the doctrine of non-intervention with the institution of Slavery, in the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, does not, nor was it intended to, conflict with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect the property of the citizens of the several States who may choose to settle in the sever-

FREE SENTIMENT IN ST. JOSEPH-THE PEO-PLE VOTE TO SUSTAIN THE FREE DEMOCRAT .-Mr. E. H. Grant, editor of the new Free-State paper in St. Joseph, the Free Democrat, arrived in this city at an early hour this morning, on the steamer Warsaw. He does not come as a fugitive from the indignation of the people, as has been reported, but is here for the purpose of procuring material for a new daily evening paper, which he is about to establish

It was reported that about 200,000 men ng of the citizens of St. Joseph, on Monday ening of this week, a resolution was offered declaring the Free Democrat to be a nuisance, &c., and also advising that the editor, Mr. Grant, should be ordered to quit the town. After some discussion, the resolution was voted down by an overwhelming majority. Another resolution was offered, to the effect that the paper and its editor should be sustained. This esolution was passed almost unanimously. organ, says that Denmark has ceded the Island Mr. Grant is now, as we have before stated, about to commence the publication of a daily evening paper, and the citizens have given him every encouragement of success. Thus terminates the foolish attempt of an ignorant squad of ruffians to trample on the freedom of speech and the press. We wish the editor of the Free Democrat success in his new enterprise, and advise him to say and act in St. Joseph, or ense may dictate .- St. Louis Ev. Bulletin.

sense may dictate.—St. Louis Ev. Bulletin.

Popular.—The Black Republican doctrine of intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories is exceedingly popular among the Opposition at the South. The Opposition State Congress can legislate on the Suere of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of Louis for Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of Louis as his successor in Congress, in 1848. In 1853, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and, on the death of John Quincy Adams, he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and on the lease of Securities of the Massachusetts from Boston, and the most of his an immense of the winding in 7-so of an interesting plate of the produce to this only child of his an immense for the winding in 7-so of an interesting plate of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the winding in 7-so of an interesting plate of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the produce to this only child of his an immense of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of the prod sion-the same principle exactly, with only a Republicans have infinite faith in the virtues of tervention. So says the Detroit (Mich.) Free

John Mitchel closes a bitter and scathing article on the Administration's doctrine respecting the rights of naturalized citizens in their native countries as follows:

"Now, you adopted absconders, what do you think of yourselves? Do you not begin to feel somewhat mean? Are you citizens or not? But, never mind; while you are here, and not caught yet, by your right owners, you can still go to the polls, and vote for the great National Democratic Party."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writes that, "Should Senator Dauglas get the nomination, and the Opposition run a Southern man, it is the general opinion that Virginia would cast her vote for the Opposition candidate." The Lynchburg Virginian her no doubt

... OYSTER FUNDUM.—From a report re-cently submitted to Governor Wise, by the chief inspector of Virginia, we learn that the next legislators to spread themselves upon. mising enemy of Slavery. Breadstuffs.—The market generally closed And the statistics that are now being prepared

indulged just now as to the action of our Government on Mr. McLane's recent dispatches; but as this has been kept profoundly secret, nothing is known outside the Administration, except the fact, that instructions are already on the way to our Minister by a special mes-

senger.

By advices just received here, it appears that President Juarez declines signing a treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress, and out the approval of the Liberals obtain possession of the city of Mexico. This, however, is not the only difficulty. A conspiracy was discovered at the capital, on the 11th ult, the plan of which was to assassinate the Gov-ernor, and take possession of the Government. MORE AFRICANS .- Washington, August 8 .-

erator.

By mail this evening we have information that It is reported that a grand movement is afoot.

By mail this evening we have information that a cargo of six hundred Africans has been land-

be favoring the priests. No other event of importance had transpired in Mexico.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF MARGARET FULLER.—Mrs. Margaret Fuller, widow of the late from Minatitlan, dated the 2d, which contain the intelligence that all property of the Transit Company was being seized for debts due the Mexicans, and that several cases were already up before the courts. The Chief Engineer of the company, Felton, with a number of the employees of the road, had fled from the country, for fear of being thrown into prison. They came passengers on the Habano, which arrived are passengers on the following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky their organs, and their Sabbath schools.

DEATH OF THE MOTHER OF MARGARET Fuller, widow of the late Hun. Timothy Fuller, and mother of Margaret Fuller, widow of the late Hun. Timothy Fuller, and mother of Margaret Fuller Obsoli, and of the Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, Cascoling letter, from Princeton, Kentucky and the following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky and the flow of the most atrocious and into following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky and the following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky and the following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky and the following letter, from Princeton, Kentucky, deated fol

Congress.

The only item of interest from Oregon is an apprehended renewal of difficulties between the whites and Indians in the southern part of the State. Indeed, the menaces of the red men had become so alarming that the Government had been compelled to ask for more troops to defend the lives and property of the people

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA-THE FRASES RIVER GOLD MINES, &c.—St. Louis, August 8.—The overland mail has arrived, with San Francisco advices to the 14th ult.

A fire at Crescent City on the 9th New gold and silver mines have been discovered in Washa Valley, which promise to pay

There have been three arrivals from Victoria within the week, bringing upwards of \$130,000 in gold, and 300 passengers. The latest dates were to the 12th ult. Fraser river had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on the bars. The Victoria Gazette says that the yield of the mines within the year has been

from Oregon on the morning the mail left San Francisco, bringing advices indicating the election of Mr. Logan, Republican, to Congress, by

The Salt Lake dates state, on the 13th ult., that a man named Brewer was arrested at Camp Floyd, having in his possession \$80,000 in con-terfeit checks, purporting to be drawn by the Government on the sub-treasury at St. Louis, the most of which were ready for issue, excepting the signature of Col. Crossman. The en-graver was also arrested at Salt Lake city. In his shop were found all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, to-gether with a large bundle of unfilled checks. Horace Greeley had arrived at Salt Lake

The Indians were committing depredations in Helmboldt county, and the Mormons are

FROM DENVER CITY .- St. Louis, Aug. 8. The overland express from Denver city, with advices to the 29th ult., has arrived at Leavenworth. There was great excitement at the mines, in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings between the Middle and South Peaks, near the headwaters of the Colorado. Hundreds were leaving daily for the diggings.

The Leavenworth Times of to day say:

secret vigilance committee was organized the past week for the purpose of breaking ap the extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers infesting that Territory. Two victims suffered death, and others were punished until they exposed their associates, when the committee dis-banded, having gained sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the gaugs.

SLAVERS FITTING OUT AT SALEM, MASS .-Boston, Aug. 8 .- There at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, in this State, for the slave trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are a Spanish firm in New York, and the pecuniary equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded, in the form of nearly \$20,000 in hard specie.

Horace Mann, formerly of Massachusetts, and, At the time of his death, President of Antonia College, in Ohio, died yesterday morning at Yellow Springs, in that State. Mr. Mann has to whom Aaron Burr left the small amount it to whom Aaron Burr left the small amount it at the time of his death, President of Antioch

twelve in number, gained him a distinguished reputation, both in this country and in Europe. A part of one of his reports was published separately in 1843, under the title of "Report of an Educational Tour in Germany, Great Britain," &c. It was republished in London, and has attained the rank of an authority in its class of works. He also republished in 1850, in a small volume, "A Few Thoughts to Young Men," which produced a rejoinder from X-Charles Astor Bristed; and a companion volume, entitled "A Few Thoughts on the Powers and Duties of Women" In 1852, he published strong the lectures on "Interspersons".

and Duties of Women." In 1852, he published two lectures on "Intemperance."

Mr. Mann's permanent place in the annals of American biography will be high among those who have devoted themselves to the task of leaving the world better than they found it. He had all the faults of a vigorous, passioned emphatic character, and, with the mose faults, its other sine. Such among the content of the con

features, and to him that we are indebted thost largely for the triumphant naturalization in America of the invaluable system of Normal Academies, for the training of teachers. He no doubt features, and to him that we are indebted most Academies, for the training of teachers. He white Kentucky. Oats are firm; sales of State white Kentucky. Oats are nrm; sales of State
was in truth, after a sort, the apostle of skilled
education on this side of the Atlantic. He possessed fine natural powers of oratory, and was
not less impressive in the lecturer's desk, by the

store, 78 (## 79c. for Western mixed, and 79

H AVING been in quently requested by friends to
the bullecturer has simple energy of his eloquence, than convincing as an author, by the masculine rhetoric of his Provisions—Pork is quiet; the receipts are as an author, by the masculine rhetoric of his ardent style.—N. Y. Times of Ang. 3.

(Ohio) Empire contains the following:

"The wheat crop in the Maimi Valley was never better, or secured in better order, the most of it being already cut below Dayton. We were told that on Governor Chase's large farm below Hamilton, his wheat fields yield forty bushels per acre, and his corn, oats, barley, grass, &c., are very promising. Corn, this warm weather, fairly snaps; it grows so fast you can, we are told by good authority, hear and see it grow."

The Jews in America.—From a lecture delivered by Dr. Morris J. Franklin, in Providence, R. I., on Sunday evening, and reported in the Providence Evening Press, we gather some facts in relation to the Jews in the Uni Provisions.—The market generally has a declining tendency. Beef is heavy, and quotations nominal. Pork is heavy and nominal. Bacon is dull, Lard is quiet.

Produce.—Rosin closed steady. Turpentine spirits are steady, and all qualities are allowed.

It is to be hoped that the imposition of a tax upon other subjects of just taxation will relieve the merchants of the onerous burdens to which they are now subjected.—Richmond Morning News.

Items Telegraphed from the Maimi Valley was never better, or secured in better order, the most of it being already cut below Dayton. We were told that on Governor Chase's large farm below Hamilton, his wheat fields yield forty bushels per acre, and his corn, oats, barley, grass, &c., are very promision of a tax upon other subjects of just taxation will relieve the merchants of the onerous burdens to which they are now subjected.—Richmond Morning News.

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dence, R. I., on Sunday evening, and reported in the Providence Evening Press, we gather some facts in relation to the Jews in the Uni ted States. The Jews in this country, the speaker said, now number about 200,000. The attention of the Jews in Europe is turned towards America, on account of the persecution to which they are subjected in some countries on the Continent, and a rapid increase in their numbers here may be expected, by immigration. Many Jews in this country are occupying prominent and influential positions in politics and business. Messrs. Yulee and Benjamin, of the United States Senate, and Messrs. Zollicoffer, Oliver, Phillips, and Harr, of the National House of Representatives, are numbered among the children of Abraham. Instead of reading the Seriptures in the Hebrew tongne, understood only as the Rabbi interprets it, many now use the English version. This class have introduced many reforms into their mode of worship. They now have their choirs, their organs, and their Sabbath schools.

Otho super or extra reported; quotations unchanged. Corn meal is dull at \$4 (@ \$4,12½ per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$4.25 per bbl.; and we continue to quote rye flour at \$

military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the bappiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe."

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria,—When all cancessions that were allowable, and compatible with the dignity of theore and the honor and welfare of the country, have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

The deaths are unfortaintably very manner out. The deaths are unfortaintably very manner out. The deaths are unfortaintably very manner out. The Government volunteers to suppose to the property of the surge on 70. She had survived her the most stroicous and in the intelligence and E. F. Fuller, Esq., of this city, did entor of their transit of the preliminaries of the treaty, will be given up. All captured Austrian vassels, according to the preliminaries of the treaty, will be given up. All captured Austrian vassels, according to the preliminaries of the treaty, will be given up. All captured Austrian vassels, according to the preliminaries of the treaty, will be given up. All captured Austrian vassels, according to the preliminaries of the treaty, will be given up. All captured Austrian, and E. F. Full left, and B. F. Full left,

the angelic, of that spontaneous love for every living thing, for man and beast and tree, which restores the golden age."

wards recovering, one of them wandered off two or three miles, and was found this morning by some citizens of this place, much mangled by some citizens of this place, much mangled and bruised. It was thought that he would not DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

FROM OREGON.—St. Louis, August 6.—From information just received here, the indications are that Mr. Stout, Democrat, is elected to Congress. as the people are thoroughly convinced of the inefficiency of the law to reach the family. Within the last ten years they have been prosecuted for every crime and misdemeanor, from murder to hog-stealing. It is to be desired that the people will give the law another chance

> A NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE .- Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., July 20 .- Some time ago, you will recollect, a negro murdered a gentleman named Hinton, near Waverley, in this county. He was caught, after a long search, and put in jail. Yesterday, he was tried at this plac , and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. While the sheriff was taking him to prison, he was set upon by the crowd, and taken from that officer. The mob then proother negroes. One of them had attempted the life of a citizen of this place, and the other had just committed an outrage upon a young white girl. After the mob got the negroes to gether, they proceeded to the outskirts of the town, and, selecting a proper place, chained the negro who killed Hinton to a stake, got a quantity of dry wood, piled it around him, and set it on fire. Then commenced a scene which, for its sickening horrors, has never been Then commenced a scene witnessed before in this or berhaps any other

> The negro was stripped to the waist, and barefooted. He looked the picture of despair; but there was no sympathy felt for him at the noment. Presently the are began to surge up flames around him, and its effects were soon made visible in the futile attempts of the poor wretch to move his feet. As the flames gath ered about his limbs and body, he commenced the most frantic shricks, and appeals for mercy-for death-for water! hains-they were hot and burnt the flesh off his hands. He would drop them, and catch at them again. Then he would repeat his cries: but all to no purpose. In a few moments, he was a charred mass—bones and flesh alike burned into powder. Many, very many of the spectators, who did not realize of the scene until it was too late to change it, retired, disgusted and sick at the sight. The two other negroes were hung. May Marshall ever witness such another scene. - Missouri

MURDER IN DINWIDDIE.—Pompey, a slave belonging to Mr. Roney, under the influence of jealousy, met a free negro named Elisha Ma-lone, on Sunday last, and with a stick murder ed him. After committing the deed, he car-ried the body of the murdered man from the house where the deed was committed to the road, a distance of a hundred yards. The murderer had his examining trial at Dinwiddie court-house on Thursday last. He was sent to the next court. This murder was one of a most cold-blooded character, and it is thought that he cannot escape the gallows .- Peters-

THE BURR MONUMENT .-- An article appeared n your yesterday's paper, headed "Aaron Burr," and stating that "a marble shaft," recently erected by some unknown "person" over the grave of Aaron Burr at Princeton, N. J., had been mutilated, and that the shaft was erected DRATH OF HORACE MANN. - We learn, by telegram from Cinciunati, that the Hon. This story has been going the rounds of the papers ever since the erection of the monu-ment, about eight years ago.

This monument was erected by his only liv-

er and lecturer on education, ian. He was born in Franklin. \$250, and this was paid out of the estate by the *\$250, and this was paid out of the estate by the Mass., on the 4th of May, 1796, and was, consequently, in his sixty-fourth year. He was educated at Brown University, and practiced it is astonishing to me that this silly story has law with great success in his native State until he accepted the post of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts, in which posi had many leases from Trinity Church, which

man and mother. She is the last link connected with the fortunes of this extraordinary man, whose private history is yet to be written.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

MARKETS.

Carefully prepared to Monday, August 8 1859

NEW YORK MARKET. Flour and Meal .- The inquiry for Western

not large; sales of 350 bbls. at \$14.25 (a We will add to the above testimonial to the worth of Mr. Mann, that he was an uncompromising enemy of Slavery.

Governor Chase's Farm.—The last Dayton (Ohio) Empire contains the following:

\$14.50 nominally for new mess; \$10.62 (a. \$10.75 for prime. Beef is dull and heavy; sales of 125 bbls. at \$5.25 (a. \$6.25 for prime, \$7 (a. \$8.25 for country mess, \$8.50 (a. \$11, for repacked mess, and \$11.50 (a. \$14 for extra. Beef hams are quiet

some facts in relation to the Jews in the Uni of Ohio super or extra reported; quotations ted States. The Jews in this country, the unchanged. Corn meal is dull at \$4 @ \$4.12\frac{1}{2}

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Wit, pathos and humor, are hep, y blended to pages, and a senial phito-ophy pervale the whole su tempered by a moral influence which warms and o

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igotous writer, and one whose productio

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